Subject No. 230.
Building of houses on assessed land without payment of premium.

Summary of discussion.—Under the existing practice when Government assessed waste land is applied for for building houses or a village, the applicants are required to pay a lump sum price equal to 30 times the annual assessment on such land, and when unassessed waste land is sought for the same purpose, a value of one Rupee per 100 square yards is levied from the applicants. As this causes hardship to the raiyats, it is requested that unoccupied assessed lands may be granted for building sites on the condition of the applicants paying annually the survey assessment of the lands for a period of 30 years instead of a lump sum value and that unassessed waste land required for the said purpose may be given free of charge.

Dewan's reply.—Not unless the case falls under Section 63 of the Land Revenue Code.

Subject No. 231
Disposal of waste lands under Tanks for the repair of which raiyats have contributed.

Summary of discussion.—Where raiyats have paid contributions for the repair and restoration of a tank, those who have contributed should be allowed to have free the waste unoccupied lands thereunder.

Dewan's reply.—No general rule can be laid down. Individual cases if represented to Deputy Commissioner will be considered on their merits.

Subject No. 232.
Remission of assessment required in Taluks of the Kolar District.

Summary of discussion.—Lands in the Malur, Bowringpet, Kolar and other taluks of the Kolar District have, during the classification, been over valued and assessed at high rates. It is requested that the rates of assessment may be reduced with reference to the real capabilities of the land in each case.

Dewan's reply.—The assessments have been fixed after careful classification of lands and consideration of all circumstances. They cannot be revised during the period of the current settlement.

Subject No. 233.
Excessive assessments on Casuarina Plantations.

Summary of discussion.—Lands on which raiyats planted casuarina trees because they were not good enough for cultivation have been assessed at the same rates as dry crop or garden lands. It is requested that all such lands may be reassessed at lower rates as has been done in a few cases in the Malur Taluk.

Dewan's reply.—It is understood that in these cases also the assessments have been carefully fixed. Dry crop rates are reasonable, and where garden rates may have been fixed there is probably some good reason. If necessary individual typical cases should be represented by petition.

Subject No. 234.
Repair of Gopal Krishnaswami Temple.

Summary of discussion.—The temple of Gopal Krishnaswami situated on the road side near Patrenhalli about 2 miles from Kasaba Chikballapur must have been originally constructed at a cost of Rs. 50,000, the monthly Muzarayi allowance of Rs. 3—10—0 payable to the temple has been stopped, because the compound wall and other parts of the building are

out of order. As the institution is very ancient the prescribed puja is performed by help from the raiyats. This being a famous temple it is requested that the necessary repairs may be executed at Government cost and the payment of the "Tasdik" allowance ordered to be continued to the Archik.

Dewan's reply.—Inquiries will be made and report called for. If possible some suitable help may be given.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Subject No. 235.
Survey valuation of Inam villages.

Summary of discussion.—The order contained in Notification No. 292 of 13th February 1874 directing the survey and valuation of whole Inam villages for which title-deeds were not issued before 12th October 1872 and the determination of quit-rent leviable on such villages with reference to such valuation works a great deal of hardship on Inamdars, and should therefore be cancelled. The privileges extended to Inamdars of villages for which title-deeds issued before the 12th October 1872 should be extended to Inamdars whose villages were settled after that date.

Dewan's reply.—The valuation is made in order to determine the quit-rent payable as a consideration for enfranchisement. Enfranchisement is optional with the Inamdar and he is free to choose whether or not he will enfranchise his village on the terms offered by the Government. The orders issued after the Rendition lay down the method of valuation on very considerate lines. Even in Madras something is charged for prospective improvements; and here for purpose of valuation we take into account ¼ of the value of arable waste and a very small, almost nominal, value for the Peramboke. It is not clear whether the objection taken is to the rules themselves or to the application of those rules. If the rules have been wrongly applied, separate representation should be made of the individual cases in which there has been this wrong application. That the quit-rent is based upon valuation of lands which have been brought under cultivation subsequent to the grant of the village, is no reasonable objection against the rules.

Subject No. 236.
Mohatarfa in Inam villages.

Summary of discussion.—Inamdars will have to be distinctly informed that Government will not interfere to collect for itself Mohatarfa taxes in the Inam villages whether the item is mentioned in the sannad or not.

Dewan's reply.—The Mohatarfa in Inam villages belong to the Inamdars if entitled to the same under Sannads. Whether there is title under sannad is a question of fact to be determined in each case.

Subject No. 237.
Jodi should be reduced by the amount of sayer included in the Beriz.

Summary of discussion.—In Inam villages, no sayer duties are now levied as they were abolished in Government villages. While the sannads were granted, sayer duties were in existence, and the revenue therefrom is specified in the sannads, or is otherwise ascertainable. It is submitted that the jodi should be reduced by this amount.